

HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1893.
O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. BOURNE, as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE HANNIBAL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, at the next August election.

THE NEW RECEIVER.

We are glad to welcome back our old friend, J. P. Ament, who will "take his position" in Palmyra, in ten or twelve days.

Gen. Pierce's appointment of this gentleman to the office of Receiver, was welcomed with much gratification by the Democratic party of this section, and we may say of the whole State; for, as a citizen of Hannibal, we have a right to say with some degree of pride, that his paper was acknowledged by all parties, to be the ablest Democratic paper in the State.

As a clever man, and a man of strict integrity, the Whigs also were as much pleased with his appointment as any Democratic appointment that could have been made.

Although he has given us some hard raps for what he was pleased to call our "rabid whiggery," yet we are willing to render justice to a political opponent.

Mr. James A. Millan has bought out the St. Joseph Adventure. His reputation is such that we may safely predict gratifying success for this new "Adventure."

The St. Joseph Gazette has changed hands. Hereafter it will be Anti-Benton.

Mr. Learned left for the East, yesterday.

From the "Bouquet."

So, Miss Smith must needs have something from me for the "Bouquet." Well, I should not care, if I had anything pretty for you. If I had a nice conservatory, for instance, you should walk in and help yourself to the very prettiest flowers it contained; but unfortunately I have none, and am thus deprived of showing my generosity in the floral line.

The hard winter has dealt most unkindly with my few house plants—froze them to death, not leaving me even a bud or a solitary leaf where-with to accommodate you, and you know that Spring is but just ushered in, and flowers are yet afraid to raise their heads above their covering of earth and leaves, lest the rude winds and blighting frosts should crush out their early existence. So I am at a loss what to offer for the "Bouquet." But let me see what it already contains: Well, here is a magnificent "Lily;" methinks it is early for that flower; and there is a bunch of "Broomcorn"—quite a novelty in a Bouquet, I fancy; yet it is emblematical of the contributor—let it remain; there, too, is that beautiful Mignonette—premature, I think—but no matter; I wish I knew where they grew—I would go search there for something for the Bouquet myself; but there is a real "Snow-Drop" and a modest little "Violet." Perchance I might have found these had not some one else forestalled me, more industrious than I—"Broom-corn," perhaps. Well, whoever did clamber the hills and scratch away the dried leaves and earth to gather the bright little things for our Bouquet did well, for they look refreshing, don't they? nestling so cozily by that green "Mignonette." Now what shall I add? Let me see.—Well, I believe I will bring this beautiful Evergreen, with its rich glossy green leaves and magnificent red berries. Does not that look superb, now? and besides, it carries with it an important moral—it teaches us to look beyond the present to a future existence.

Yet our Bouquet is now small and unpretending—more leaves than buds, and more buds than flowers—yet the genial warmth of the sun will ere long develop the little buds into full blown flowers. So may the torch of genius unfold to our understanding the mysteries of Science and Nature.

HOLLY.

In reply to a paragraph in the Tri-Weekly Messenger, the Quincy Herald makes the following prediction in regard to our prospects:

Let us, though opposed to you, congratulate you Mr. Messenger, upon the glorious prospects of Hannibal. She has indeed a bright future before her. She will become a city. But when you have grown great, sir; when your long rows of warehouses stretch out along the river for miles, and the dust of a lucrative commerce is kicked up in your streets, don't forget to be grateful to Wood and to the voters of Quincy who have sustained him in building you up. Remember, that ingratitude is the basest feature of humanity. Men boast of all other descriptions of meanness but that. Let ingratitude never be the boast of Hannibal. In the days of your prosperity, remember the ladder by which you have reached your proud eminence and your exalted greatness. We cannot find it in our heart to complain that you hurrah for Wood. He has done much for you, and he stands pledged to do more.

From the Quincy Herald.

Why was the Road to Meredocia Abandoned?

This question has been a puzzler to the people of Brown county, and may not perhaps be as well understood as it should be by the citizens of Adams. We happen to be able to explain it. We have not cared to do it heretofore, because we felt assured that the people of this city did not approve the abandonment, no matter what might have been the motive or reason for the adoption of that course. Messrs. Rogers, Bushnell & Bull had made arrangements in New York for the money to build the road. A telegraphic dispatch was received by the capitalists with whom this arrangement had been made, announcing that the Hannibal charter had passed the Senate through the influence of Senator Wood, and that it would undoubtedly pass the House. They informed Messrs. Rogers & Co., that they now had a prospect of a better investment, and would not furnish the means, as they had agreed to, to build any other road in this part of Illinois, as long as there was a prospect of the passage of the Hannibal charter. They argued that the road from Naples to Hannibal would give them all the connections and all the advantages they wanted, and that the distance being but thirty-two miles, while the distance from Quincy to Meredocia was about fifty-five miles, it would cost them some two hundred thousand dollars less to build the road from the Illinois river to the Mississippi at Hannibal than from the Illinois to the Mississippi at Quincy. These arguments were irresistible and unanswerable, in their minds, and Messrs. Rogers & Co., were compelled to come home without the means to build the road from Quincy to Meredocia. Such had been the effect of Senator Wood's vote and influence in favor of the Hannibal road. He had by his support of that road given eastern capitalists good reason to believe they would be able to obtain the charter, and had thereby induced them to deny to the agents of Quincy the money with which to build the Quincy road.

Here was the reason why the road to Meredocia has been abandoned, and it will account for the fact that the work is not now going forward upon it. The Directors have been forced to abandon it, and for the simple reason that they couldn't procure the money of eastern capitalists necessary to build it, and they couldn't procure that money because Mr. Wood's votes and influence in the Senate in favor of the Hannibal road has led them to firmly believe they will be able at an early day to get that charter from the Illinois legislature. The Board of Directors are not responsible for the abandonment of the road from this city to Meredocia; and they are not responsible, because they have done, hesitatingly, what John Wood, by his course in the Senate, has compelled them to do. Our friends in Brown county will now understand this matter; and we regret to be compelled to add, that they will understand or ought to understand that the people of Quincy, by their votes on Monday last approved the course of John Wood in it from beginning to end. The people of this city have said by their votes on Monday last, that in compelling the board to abandon any further efforts at present to construct the railroad from this city to Meredocia John Wood did perfectly right. Such is the judgment of our citizens, and from it our fellow-citizens and neighbors in Brown county will perceive and understand that they get no road.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Leland Wright and Robert Hancock are about starting a new paper in Fayette, to be called, we understand, the "Union Democrat." It is to be of the Anti-Benton stripe, but will advocate a union of the party, we suppose, by trying to win over the Bentonians to the Anti side.—[Glasgow Times.]

We don't know who "Holly" is, but she is going to be a fine writer.

A public meeting was held in Bloomington last Monday, for the purpose of expressing sentiments in relation to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Addresses were delivered, and a committee of three appointed to draft resolutions, and report at a meeting which was to have been held last Friday.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. (Continued.)

§ 11. If three citizens, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall before any justice of the peace or justice of any municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe and do believe that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town, under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, or warehouse, or place in said city or town, said judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal, or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which or in part of which a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officers seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquor was seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof that they are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect of said justice or judge and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact on the back of the order by authority of which it was done, and the owner or keeper shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if in the opinion of the court said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purpose of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and they are contained in the original packages, the custom-house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in such packages are those actually imported therein.

§ 12. If the owner, keeper, or possessor of liquors seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the officers seizing the same they shall not be condemned or destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the state, and were so at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of said city or town, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said city or town an order to the officer having said liquors in custody, whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent taking the receipt therefor upon the back of said order which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

(To be Continued.)

La Cronica, the Spanish journal published in this city, reviews the public life of ex-Senator Soule, and speaking of his appointment as American Minister to the Court of Spain, says it is the unanimous opinion of the editor's compatriots that "Her Majesty's Government will not act in accordance with its self-respect if it recognizes the credentials of the new representative of the United States;" and adds that "if search was expressly made for a man to frustrate any negotiation between Spain and the United States, no one could be selected more likely to accomplish this purpose than the French Senator from Louisiana." Other hard things are said, which we need not translate.—[N. Y. Commercial.]

See the new advertisements on the third page. Mr. T. R. Selmes continues to sell cheap.

Down Go the Prices!

"Cheap Rents," QUICK SALES AND Small Profits, AT THE One Price Store.

ON BIRD, BETWEEN MAIN AND
THIRD STREETS,

"CUP STAIRS."

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Hannibal and vicinity, "Particularly to the Ladies," for their liberal patronage, and he hopes to merit a continuation of the same.

The proprietor will conduct his business on the same plan and principles that like establishments in New York and Boston are now conducting. He will adhere strictly to the "ONE PRICE SYSTEM." Every article will be marked at the very "Lowest Cash Price," and no variation will be made, unless for damage. No misrepresentations or undue urging will be allowed. It is my determination to do a straightforward and honorable business, and free from the tricks so common to the trade, and to make my establishment an attractive and desirable resort to purchasers, for anything under the name of Dry Goods.

No pains will be spared in procuring for my customers without delay, such articles which are not to be found in this market.

Buying only from the Importers, and the best Wholesale Houses in St. Louis. My selections are made with great care, as to Elegance of Style and durability. I will be in receipt of goods weekly so long as navigation remains open. Which will enable me at all times to have a complete assortment on hand, for the inspection of those wishing to purchase Fancy, Variety, and Staple Dry Goods.

My stock consists, in part, as follows:

Prints.

Merrimack, Cochebo, Phillip Allen's, Hamilton's, Lobe, J. Dummell's, American, Sprague, Globe, Manchester, Mayfield, Providence, and Bloomdale, all of which are 'Renowned' for Elegance of Style. 'Fast Colors' and durable, prices ranging from 9c to 13c.

Lawns.

20 ps. from the celebrated factory of Hartmann, 10c; 30; Fancy Fashionable Gingham Lawn, 35c; Painted Jaconet, 40c.

Berage De Laines.

Fashionable Styles 20c, 23c, 25c, and 33c; for superfine.

Silk Berages.

Most beautiful patterns and fashionable styles, 33c, 35c, 43c; Satin, striped both ways, 55c; plain, pink, blue and black, 40c; fancy silk tissues, 50c; black, do 50c.

All Wool De Laines.

Pink, green, blue, black and mode, 35c.

Silks.

Black, at \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.20; watered, at \$1.80; fancy figured, at 97c \$1.10, \$1.15, and \$1.25; Florence silks, all colors, Goughams, at 12c; 28c; Swiss muslin, Victory lawn, Jaconet, Bard muslin, Embroidered Swiss, Capnet, one piece superfine; White Demity; French working cotton, linen floss.

Sundries.

Paper combs, all colors; Irish linen; pillow case do; Russia linen sheeting, 9-4, 70c; bleached sheeting, 10-4 and 12-4; Table Diaper, 8-4; Bleached Muslins; Brown Sheet, 4-4; 55c; Superfine 4-4 Ticking, 25c; Good 7-8, at 15c; Cottonades and Denims for Children's wear, at 12c; 28c; 4-4 Blays Linen.

A complete assortment of

Hosiery and Gloves.

French Embroidered Collars, Undersleeves, and L. C. Handkerchiefs; Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12c to 40c; Embroidered do, \$1.50; Silk Veils, at \$1.50; Common, at 30c.

Hair and Tooth Brushes.

A variety of Combs; Puff Dress Buttons, Pearl do; Agate White and Colored, 3 dozen for 5c; Cotton Lace and Edging; Lisle and Thread Edging; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings, from 15c to 40c; Ivory Perforators, at 5c.

A large assortment of Silk Parasols, at 85c to \$1.

Latest Style of Bonnet and Cap Ribbons.

Always on hand a complete Stock of Zephyr Worsted, at 1 cent per Skein, Working Canvas: Perforated paper, at 20c per Sheet.

Gift Note Paper, Fancy and Blue Letter do; Foola Cap; Fancy Envelopes: Plain, White and Buff do; Steel Pens; Ivory Pen Holders; Copy Books, at 5c and 10c; Slates, at 7c and 15c; Slate Pencils.

Black and Red Ink.

Handsome satin striped summer Vests, at 85c to \$1; a small Lot of silk figured Winter Vests, will be closed out at 75c, worth \$1.25.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Shoes and Gaiters.

From the most common to the most tidy, the Latest Styles: Infant's Soft Morocco; Youth's, Boy's and Men's Calf Brogans.

A liberal discount made to those buying to sell again. The citizens of Hannibal, and Marion and the adjoining counties, are respectfully solicited to an examination of my stock on visiting the city. I flatter myself that the style, elegance, durability and prices of the goods will meet the approbation of all.

REMEMBER THE FLAG SIGN, Bird street
Up Stairs.
apr-22-93
S. M. MOORE.